

AMERICAN RECORD

Vol. IV. WASHINGTON, N. C. APRIL 16, 1819—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS, No 203.

LAW OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.
FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT regulating the payments to Invalid Pensioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalids, under the several laws of Congress granting pensions to invalids, the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, whose credibility, as such, shall be certified by the magistrate before whom the affidavit is made, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted, (describing it,) and the rate of such disability at the time of making the affidavit, shall accompany the application of the first payment which shall fall due after the fourth day of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter; and if in a case of continued disability, it shall be stated at a rate below that for which the pension was originally granted the applicant shall only be paid at the rate stated in the affidavit: *Provided*, That where the pension shall have been originally granted for a total disability, in consequence of the loss of a limb, or other cause which cannot either in whole or in part be removed, the above affidavit shall not be necessary to entitle the applicant to payment: *and provided also*, That this act shall not extend to the invalids of the revolution, who have been, or shall be, placed on the pension list, pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," approved the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to regulate the duties on certain wines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the duties now by law levied, collected, and paid on wine not enumerated in the "act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, when imported in bottles or cases, of seven y cents per gallon, and on wine not enumerated in said act, when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases, of twenty-five cents per gallon, shall cease and determine; and there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu thereof, the several and specific duties hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: on wines not enumerated in the act aforesaid, when imported in bottles or cases, thirty cents per gallon, and when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases, fifteen cents per gallon.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified, and imposed upon the several goods, wares, and merchandise, aforesaid, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this additional duty shall not apply to such goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof, within the time, and in the manner, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United

States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That wines and distilled spirits, imported and deposited in the public stores, under the direction of the surveyor, in the manner prescribed by the "Act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses," passed the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred & eighteen, may be transported coastwise, from the public warehouses, in one district, to those in another district, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, without loss of debenture.

March 3, 1816.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT respecting the location of certain sections of lands to be granted for the seat of government in the state of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of four sections provided to be located under the direction of the legislature of the state of Indiana, and to be granted for the purpose of fixing thereon the seat of government for that state, it shall be lawful to locate, for that purpose, under the direction of the legislature aforesaid, any contiguous quarter sections, fractions, or parts of fractions, not to exceed, in the whole, the quantity contained in four entire sections: Such locations shall be made before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands, belonging to the United States.

March 3, 1819

A RESOLUTION, declaring the manner in which the vessels composing the Navy of the United States shall be named.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all the ships of the Navy of the United States, now building, or hereafter to be built, shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the following rule, to wit: Those of the first class shall be called after the states of this Union; those of the second class, after the rivers; and those of the third class, after the principal cities and towns, taking care that no two vessels in the navy shall bear the same name.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT making appropriations for the Public Buildings, for the purchase of a lot of land, and furnishing a supply of water for the use of certain Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for finishing the wings of the Capitol, in addition to the sums already appropriated, the further sum of fifty-one thousand three hundred and thirty two dollars.

For erecting the Centre Building of the Capitol, one hundred and thirty six thousand six hundred and forty four dollars.

For finishing the Gates, the Iron Rail ing, and the enclosure, north of the President's House, five thousand three hundred and forty four dollars.

For enlarging the Offices, west of the President's House, eight thousand one hundred and thirty seven dollars.

For purchasing a lot of Land, and for constructing pipes, for supplying the Executive Offices and President's House with water, nine thousand one hundred and twenty five dollars.

Which said several sums of money hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing against the further decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes, adjoining to the frontier settlements of the United States, and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent, to employ capable persons, of good moral character, to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation: and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for performing such other duties as may be enjoined, according to such instructions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct, in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and an account of the expenditure of the money, and proceedings in execution of the foregoing provisions, shall be laid annually before Congress.

March 3, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Pension Office, March 23, 1819.
An Act of Congress of the third of the present month, requires that an examination shall be had biennially of all Invalid Pensioners of the United States, except where the pension shall have been originally granted for a total disability, in consequence of the loss of a limb, or other cause which cannot either in whole or in part be removed—excepting also, those who have, since the passage of the law of the 18th of March, 1818, availed themselves of the provisions of that act.

No ice is therefore given, that the subjoined blank form of a certificate for the examining physicians or surgeons, is hereby directed to be observed in all cases embraced by the law of the 3d instant.

The annexed table, showing the amount of pay for each grade of pensioners, according to the ratio of disability, will enable the examining physicians or surgeons to ascertain, by referring to the certificate of pension, the degree of disability for which the pension was originally granted.

Approved,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War.

We the subscribers, practising physicians [or surgeons, as the case may be] of the town [county or city] of _____ do hereby certify, that, after a careful examination in the case of _____ who is now on the Pension Roll of the State of _____ we are of opinion that his disability does [still, or not, as the case may be] continue, [Here describe it.]

And further, that the degree of disability under which he labors at present, is [one half, one third, as the case may be] being [here state the degree or insert the word not] less than the original degree of disability for which he was placed on the pension roll.

Sworn and subscribed to before me _____ this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18____
I certify that the deponents are credible persons, _____ A. D. 18____

AN Act regulating the payments to Invalid Pensioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in all cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalids, under the several laws of Congress granting pensions to invalids, the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, whose credibility as such shall be certified by the magistrate before whom the affidavit is made, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted, (describing it,) and the rate of such disability at the time of making the affidavit, shall accompany the application of the first payment which shall fall due after the fourth day of March next, and at the end of every two years hereafter; and if in a case of continued disability, it shall be stated at a rate below that for which the pension was originally granted, the applicant shall only be paid at the rate stated in the affidavit: *Provided*, That where the pension shall have been

originally granted for a total disability, in consequence of the loss of a limb, or other cause which cannot either in whole or in part be removed, the above affidavit shall not be necessary to entitle the applicant to payment: *And provided also*, That this act shall not extend to the invalids of the revolution, who have been, or shall be, placed on the pension list, pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," approved the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Table showing the amount of pay for each grade of pensioners, according to the ratio of disability.

DEGREE OF DISABILITY.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	1st Lieut.	2d Lieut.	3d Lieut.	Ensign.	Non-commissioned officer, musician, or private soldier.
Total.	\$30.00	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$17.00	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$13.00	\$8.00
Three-fourths.	22.50	18.75	15.00	12.75	11.25	10.50	9.75	6.00
Two-thirds.	20.00	16.66 2/3	13.33 1/3	11.33 1/3	10.00	9.33 1/3	8.66 2/3	5.33 1/3
One-half.	15.00	12.50	10.00	8.50	7.50	7.00	6.50	4.00
One-third.	10.00	8.33 1/3	6.66 2/3	5.66 2/3	5.00	4.66 2/3	4.33 1/3	3.00
One-fourth.	7.50	6.25	5.00	4.25	3.75	3.50	3.25	2.00

Fifty dollars reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pitt County, on or about the 23d inst. a negro man by the name of

SETH,

formerly the property of Aaron Eborn of Hyde County, he is supposed to be lurking about in the lower end of Beaufort or Hyde County. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will deliver him to me at my house, ten miles above Greenville.

MOSE TYSON.

March 25th 1819—1200

Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment at the Salt House Landing, where travelling gentlemen and parties can be handsomely accommodated. He also purposes keeping constantly an assortment of Groceries for sale.

ARTHUR BAILY

March 27th 1819—4w 200

WASHINGTON, N. C. APRIL 16-1849.

Canal—No. II.

In offering to the public these descriptions on the subject of the Canal between Williamston and Washington, I must be permitted to state that I disclaim all pretensions to professional knowledge on the subject of Canals. My information is merely such as any man may acquire by a little general reading and a view, open to all, of the course of the trade of this part of the State. The great object I propose to myself is to draw the public attention to this highly desirable improvement in our navigation, in the hope that it may possibly call forth some abler pen than mine in its elucidation. If therefore I should err in any of my calculations it must be attributed to ignorance rather than design; the plain principles of common sense and experience will be the surest tests to which we can refer, and I believe I shall never deviate far from them.

In estimating the practicability of opening a canal communication between any given points, two essential considerations present themselves for examination.—The nature of the intervening country; and the sources whence a supply of water may be obtained. The science of civil engineering has indeed attained to so high a state of perfection within the last century as almost to bid defiance to any obstacles which care or time can impose in the execution of projects of this sort. We see in some cases mountains are perforated by canal;—in others they are ascended by inclined planes, and the use of powerful machinery set in motion by Steam Engines. Not only small streams, but wide and deep rivers are crossed by aqueducts, and while vessels loaded with produce are passing on the highway provided by nature, others are moving over their heads in a transverse direction on that constructed by the industry and ingenuity of man. When water is scarce on any particular level of a Canal, it is pumped up into the higher, or it is collected by diverting the natural course of small streams into reservoirs, whence it may be drawn into the Canal at pleasure. If there should be a superabundance of water at particular seasons, drains are constructed to draw it off at pleasure into places where it may be useful for the purposes of agriculture or machinery. In fact such is the empire which has been obtained over all the phenomena of nature, connected with these operations, that scarce any obstacle offers itself that may not be surmounted; any difficulty that may not be overcome; where the extent of trade or intercourse will justify the expense.

In order to convey to the reader some idea of the immense operations which have been performed in this way in a country which does not offer greater inducements than our own to the application of enterprise and capital to this particular branch of national industry, I will give a short description of some of the Canals which have been constructed in Great Britain within the last 50 years. As this subject is in some measure new in this part of the United States and one of the most useful and interesting to which public attention can be directed, I hope I shall be excused for the length of these selections, more particularly as the books containing this information are in the hands of very few persons in this part of the country.

Asby de la Zouch Canal.—This Canal is 40 miles in length, in the counties of Warwick, Leicester and Derby. It commences near and almost upon the grand ridge on its eastern side, and near its other extremity is tunnelled through a yet higher side-branch of the ridge. The first 30 miles are level, extending to Oakthorpe Engine, and forming with parts of the Coventry and Oxford Canals, a level of 73 miles in length. From Oakthorpe Engine to the Boothorpe feeder 14 miles is a rise of 140 feet;—thence the summit level extends 44 miles, through the tunnel to its north end, thence 1 mile is a fall of 84 feet. On this Canal are two tunnels, one near Asby de la Zouch town of 700 yards in length and at Boothorpe a reservoir with a Steam Engine for pumping up the water into a feeder for the summit of the Canal—the whole was completed in 1803.

The Barnesley Canal.—About 15 miles in length in the western part of Yorkshire—it commences in the lower part of the Calder River, and terminates at Barby bridge. From the Calder to the junction of the Dearne and Dove Canal about 9 miles is a rise of 1203 feet effected by three locks together at Agsbridge having a side cut with a Steam Engine for pump-

ing up the water again. The side cut, by the lockage, by 15 other locks near Walton and a side cut, from which Engines pump the water up again; and near Barby bridge by 4 other locks, a side cut, and Engine. On the Haggbridge there are also 7 locks together, with a side cut, and Engine. This is an aqueduct bridge, completed in 1799.

Stidwate Canal.—The length is 40 miles in the counties of Lancaster and Chester—it begins in the tide way above which the whole of it is elevated 93 feet except about 600 yards, which are occupied by 10 locks to gain this ascent. The great objects which induced the Duke of Bridgewater to expend a princely fortune on this Canal were to supply the town of Manchester with coals from his Estates; the cheaper and more expeditious conveyance of goods between Manchester and Liverpool, than the river navigation afforded; and between these places and the other parts of the Kingdom by means of the Trent and Mersey. The commencement of this Canal is at the Mersey river at Runcorn gap, and one of its terminations in the town of Manchester—the other is near the town of Leigh; the junction of these branches is at Longford bridge. Under the town of Manchester are arched branches of the Canal from one of which, coals are hoisted up thro' a shaft out of the boats below into a large coal yard, at which place the Duke and his successors are bound to sell them at only 4d per 40 lbs. At Worsley is a cut to the famous under ground works or tunnels of 18 miles or more in length in different branches and levels, for the navigation of coal boats. Some of which are as much as 60 yards below the Canal and others 254 yards above the Canal. To these last the boats ascend by an inclined plane. Most of these tunnels are hewn out of the solid Rocky, and the lower ones kept from filling with water by pumps, worked by an immense hydraulic machine.—The width of the Canal on the top, is 52 feet & depth 5 feet. On this Canal are 3 principal aqueduct bridges:—one over the Irwell at Barton where it is navigable, and many road-aqueducts.

There are also several large embankments—one over Salford Meadows is 900 yards long; 17 feet high, and 113 feet wide at the base—that at Barton bridge is 200 yards long and 40 feet high.

The whole works are said to have cost about £400,000 sterling and the net annual income £11,000 about £80,000—heir part was completed in 1776, and some time since.

Cromford Canal.—This Canal is in the counties of Nottingham and Derby—it is 18 miles long, its principal objects the export of coals, iron, led and limes, one, from the mines of Derbyshire. Near Ripley here is a tunnel of 2966 yards in length; for constructing this tunnel 33 pits or runnel shafts were sunk, some of them 57 yards deep. Over the Denvent River there is a large aqueduct bridge 200 yards long and 30 feet high; the river arches are 80 feet span. Over another small river near Frithley is another aqueduct bridge 200 yards long and 50 feet high; near the Ripley tunnel is a reservoir of 50 acres, the embankment of which is 200 yards long, 33 feet high, base 52 feet wide, mean depth of water 12 feet.

Ellesmere Canal.—Is about 57 miles long—from the Dee River 11½ miles a rise of 350 feet, then 8½ miles level, thence 4 miles fall of 75 feet, thence 9 miles level, thence 2½ miles fall of 13 feet, thence 1 mile fall 33 feet, thence 14½ miles level, thence 8 miles fall of 107 feet deep of water 4½ feet. At Port Cyslyt this Canal is carried over the river Dee in an immense aqueduct trough composed of cast iron plates, 20 feet wide 6 feet deep & 320 feet long; this is supported on 19 pair of conical stone pillars, at 92 feet asunder, and the middle ones 125 feet in height. There are also two aqueduct bridges composed of stone—one of them 65 feet high.

Forth and Clyde Canal.—35 miles long, in the counties of Stirling, Dumfriesshire and Lanark in Scotland. Its principal objects are a communication between the important rivers the Forth and the Clyde. From low water in the Forth at Grantonmouth lock No. 1, to lock No. 20, 104 miles, is a rise of 163 feet, thence to lock No. 21 is 16 miles level, thence to lock No. 22 in the Clyde is a fall of 156 feet. The width of the Canal is 56 feet at top and 27 at bottom, depth of water 6 feet; each lock is 75 feet long & 20 feet wide. It is navigated by vessels of 70 or 80 tons. This Canal is crossed in 33 places by drawbridges, has 33 culverts or arches under it, and 10 large aqueduct bridges, which carry it over so many streams of water that over the Kelvin is 70 feet high.

I had made minutes of 20 more Canals in various parts of England, each of which exhibits some wonderful display of scientific and mechanical ingenuity in overcoming the difficulties presented by nature in that country to Canal communications; but the above may suffice. No part of the world can compare with Great Britain for the number, variety and excellence of these works. In a country not much larger than the state of North-Carolina,

above 1000 miles of Canals have been cut within the last 40 years. It may be said that this is the effect of their immense wealth—I answer it is the cause.

After considering what has been done in Great Britain in this way, without taking into view what is now doing in our own country, let us ask if it be practicable to cut a canal between Williamston and Washington? we have seen that if there is a mountain in the way we can pass under it by a tunnel, if a hill we can cut through it, but there is neither mountain nor hill, the land rises by gradual steps a boat 38 or 40 feet and then descends again and a dead level may be obtained by a little digging for at least 15 miles; we must therefore abandon the hope of exciting admiration that way.

If there were a navigable river or even a creek or two, crossing our path, we could lead the Canal over them on splendid aqueduct bridges; but there is no such thing—we shall therefore be deprived of the pleasure of shewing our talents by such means. If we had to cross a charming valley of 3 or 4 hundred yards over, & 40 or 50 feet deep we could by a solid embankment, well secured with stone walls, preserve the level of our Canal, without the necessity of descending and ascending by expensive locks. But here again we are disappointed—nature obstinately bent on depriving us of all opportunity of displaying the wonderful resources of our science, has presented us with scarce any thing but a simple plain, with a gentle descent at each termination.

I say then that we are deprived of all chance of astonishing the world by any display of ingenuity in overcoming difficulties on the surface of the ground; possibly we shall be more fortunate when we come to examine into the nature of the strata which we may expect to meet with in digging. Perhaps we may encounter some immense mass of granite, or other rock, which will require to be blown into fragments, by the force of gunpowder; or we may luckily hit upon some large stones, which will require the aid of ingenious machinery to remove; or at least we may find some miles of loose sand in our progress which will render it necessary to line off the Canal with waterproof cement, to prevent the water from leaking through, and leaving it dry; or may require brick walls to be built along the sides to prevent the adjoining earth from slipping in on it and filling it up. I am afraid we shall be as bad off in all these particulars as we were in the former; not a rock stone or pebble as big as a walnut is to be found in the whole country; & as for loose sand, it is ascertained by the inhabitants in digging their wells that the only stratum of earth to be met with through the whole route of the Canal, consists of a fine clay which will hold water nearly as well as a cistern, and is so compact and adhesive that it may be dug perpendicularly 15 or 20 feet without the least risk of slipping or caving in; so that after attentively considering all these circumstances, we have evidently no opportunity of displaying any ingenuity or talent in overcoming difficulties. Nature has offered for our contemplation no thing with respect to the Canal but its usefulness and facility.

Any common farmer, from the Dan to Berkeleys, who can direct the cutting a ditch thro' his plantation, will be nearly as good an engineer as we shall want. Let us now examine the question with respect to the sources whence a supply of water may be obtained.

Messrs. Price and Clemons say in their report to the east of a straight line between those points there is an extensive swamp from which run Smithwick's Creek, Gardner's Creek and Welby's Creek into the Roanoke on the one side; & Ford Swamp, Cherry Run, Snoder's Creek and Ellis Creek into the Pamlico on the other side. "There is no doubt that the sources of the Creeks are more elevated than any of the ground between the swamp and Pamlico River; and those Creeks furnish a most abundant supply of water for a navigable Canal."

To any person acquainted with the excellent judgment of Mr. Price, and his extensive information on such subjects, this testimony would be amply sufficient; but we have some facts corroborative of the same conclusion which he has not mentioned; particularly the fact that in the midst of this swamp there are several considerable ponds or natural reservoirs, which are never dry, and are probably fed by springs in addition to the water of the swamp which presses into them. A lateral cut or two therefore into these reservoirs will assure an adequate supply of water at all seasons of the year for any expenditure which the commerce of the country can require; in addition to the means they will afford of transporting the vast bodies of valuable timber, which the swamp abounds, and which now remain rotting and decaying, until this Canal is cut, and thus rendered useless. I shall therefore take it for granted that abundant water will be a deficiency of water. The Canal through the Dismal Swamp from the head of Pas-

quotant River, towards Norfolk, is fed in the same way; and since that Canal has been made sufficiently deep, no one doubts of the constant supply of water. The numerous small head branches of these Creeks may also be easily directed into reservoirs, and made use of as feeders either for the summit level, or some of the inferior levels of the Canal.

I flatter myself that enough has been said to convince even the most cautious, of the extreme facility of a Canal communication between Williamston and Washington, taking into view only the natural obstacles to the undertaking. But there is an obstacle of a different nature, which is yet in some measure to be overcome; this is the astonishing apathy and indifference of some of those who are the most deeply interested in its success. They seem disposed to look on coolly or waste time in idle talk, until their restless houses tumble in ruins about their ears, rather than by a spirited exertion of their powers reap the golden harvest which offers itself, or perhaps they hope that others more noble and generous will do the work, which is to make their fortunes. But their great calculations will miss a figure this time. The Canal stock will be the most valuable stock in the State, as I hope to demonstrate in a succeeding number. The privileges given to these undertakings now when the State is anxious to spread the desire of improvement among the people, are such as never will be given to any succeeding enterprises of the same nature. Let any person examine the restrictions, conditions and compensations imposed on all such undertakings in England, notwithstanding which they are multiplied beyond example, and are multiplying daily; and he will see to what we must come in this Country where the subject shall be better understood.

There is also I am told another obstacle in the way of our Canal; when I had nearly forgot to mention this is a sort of counter project which has been started by some wise men in the north east, who make a show of endeavoring to retuscular the famous scheme for opening Roanoke Inlet by building a wall across Croatan sound. It is indeed a serious fact that some ingenious gentlemen from that quarter, & moving about the state with eyes full of wonder and mouths full of moonshine, had once succeeded in creating in the minds of some persons in the back part of the state who stood deservedly high in the public confidence, a sort of idea that the thing was practicable; that it was possible to make a passage at that place for ships of great tonnage and form a noble harbour perfectly secure from storms &c.

Already eloquent dissertations began to appear on the growing greatness of the navigation which was to frequent the new harbour. Already the high hills of granite over which our rivers tumble in their progress to the ocean, began to feel an itch for emigration—the very moon began to wriggle in their seas & to long for sea air & exercise; but alas! the touch of examination dispelled these brilliant dreams; & we really thought that after the private report of their own engineer or commissioners, which has somehow leaked out, it would cost two millions of dollars, if practicable at all. We should have heard no more of that mighty scheme, and I should certainly have not felt a disposition to advert to it, had I not been informed that a subscription for the above scheme has been lately opened in a town not a thousand miles from here, with the express view of injuring that for the Canal from Williamston to Washington. But go on gentlemen, build a dam or wall across Croatan Sound—the people here certainly have no manner of objection to this open Roanoke Inlet if you can. But in order to render your success infallible, permit me to advise you to engage as an engineer, that ingenious personage in the west, John Cleves Symmes, who has lately discovered that the planets, and this earth among the rest, are hollow—but the insides are extremely populous and well cultivated, but that the inhabitants labour under the misfortune of being corked up by the polar ices, which it is the great object of his life to endeavour to perforate. His views indeed seem rather lofty, as he states in one of his late publications that he expects much aid from the Emperor of Russia, on account of his love of empire; and the patronage of Great Britain from the hope she may entertain of driving a trade with these unknown people. If therefore you should fail in obtaining the aid of his services, possibly you may find some equally great philosopher nearer home, who for a handsome salary, will be willing to spend a little of your money on so fine a scheme.

HAMILTON.

At the latest dates from England, the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, continued to travel and preach with his usual singularity. He was accompanied by a female who followed his sermons from the pulpit with exhortations of considerable length. He was expected to accompany him to the country when he should embark, which would take place shortly.

the following lines are from the pen of Mr. Holland, and published verbatim at literature by request of himself. His enemies and his foes may now cease their clamour and no longer endeavour to injure his election by reporting that he was merely trifling with the people!!

Washington, N. C.
April 16th, 1819.

Congressional Candidate.

We have much pleasure and gratification to inform the public and are authorized to announce the Hon. JOHN HOLLAND a republican as a Candidate for a seat in the 16th or next ensuing Congress. [!!!]

CHEAP LEGISLATION.

Mr. Edna Gregory, of Milton, Saratoga county, has offered himself to the electors as a candidate for the Assembly; and if elected, he engages to attend to the duties for \$2.50 per day, and will pay into the county Treasury all he shall receive over that sum.—This is really a new mode of buying votes; and if the electors should be induced by the proposition we might yet see offices sold at auction, to the lowest bidder.—Col.

The question of erecting the district of Maine into a separate state government is revived with much apparent prospect of success.

Mr. John Randolph is again in nomination as a member of Congress from Virginia.

WAGER OF BATTLE.

The British Parliament has abolished the cruel and absurd law, sanctioning the termination of disputes by personal combat. Whatever might have been its uses in the barbarous ages, when it found its way into the British statute-book, it was argued that it was now a disgrace to civilization.

Died in this town, yesterday evening, highly lamented, Mrs. John, the amiable consort of Capt. Wm. Ross.

In Frederick county, Virginia, in the month of October last, Mr. RICHARD MARTIN, in 98th year of his age. And on the 3d of January last Mrs. ANN MARTIN in the 100th year of her age.—They were both steady members of the Church of Christ upwards of 40 years, and lived together as man and wife more than 70 years. They died in the triumph of faith, rejoicing that they were going home to glory.

Port of Washington.

ENTERED.
15 Brig Little John, Fulford, T. Island
CLEARED
10 Schr. Carpenters' Son, Hubble, N York
Sloop Rambler, Burgess, do
Schr. Nancy & Mary, Low, Philadelphia
13 Sloop Alexander Clunn, Clunn, do
14 Sloop Sparrow, Gibbs, Savannah
THE subscriber returns thanks to the citizens of Washington and its vicinity for past favours and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, would inform them that the present quarter will close on Saturday 24th inst.—The ensuing quarter will commence on Monday May 1st. Vacation, one week. Terms—the same as they were the last quarter. Scholars entered into the School will be considered as engaged for a quarter unless an agreement be made on the entry.

CHARLES CUSHING.

Washington, April 15, 1819. 203

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the Estate of Elias Hoell, dec'd, are requested to call and settle them in some way, before June Court ensuing, or they will find them in the hands of an officer. I expect to leave this place after said Court, which is the cause of this Notice.

DELILAH HOELL, Adm'r.

April 16. 203

For sale,

THE Sloop POLLY, burthen about 100 barrels, her Hull, Sails and Rigging in good order, having been lately, tho roughly overhauled; she is well calculated for a trader or for carrying lumber—will be sold a bargain.—Apply to

PETER DEMILL.

Washington, 16th April, 1819. 203

Notice.

THAT at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Hyde, the subscriber qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Abraham Arther dec'd. Those having claims will present them for liquidation in the time prescribed by law, or this Notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

DELACY ARTER, Adm'r.

Hyde county.

March 10th 1819. 34202

Land.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his highly valuable tract of Land, on Jackson Swamp, on the confines of Rowan and Hyde county, containing about 3000 acres of as rich swamp land as any in the State. This tract possesses all the advantages that can be derived from its situation, as to facility of conveying the produce to market; being about a mile and a half from the eastern prong of Bath Creek, and three miles from the town of Bath, where vessels of any size, which our navigation admits, can come and load.

About 100 acres of this tract are cleared and ditched; 70 acres of which are now fit for the plough, and under fence. The buildings on it, are, a Barn 50 feet by 30, built in the best manner, and roofed with juniper shingles; and some Negro houses. The growth on the whole tract consists of bow Gum, Laurel, Poplar, and some Pine. A main canal, 2 miles long, with a few cross ditches, would lay every foot of this tract perfectly dry, and put the owner in possession of a body of Land of inexhaustible strength, and well adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn or Cotton. Any person possessing a few negroes, and used of scratching sand barrens to get one or two barrels of corn per acre, may here, with a little perseverance, open a route to unbounded wealth; may spread around himself a paradise of ever blooming fertility, inaccessible to storms or inundations; where the certainty of reward shall sweeten his labours, and the amusements of hunting, fishing, and fowling in the seasons fill up his leisure hours with healthful recreations.—Terms will be made easy and title indisputable.

Apply to

GEORGE A. FARRIS.

Washington, 1819—203

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, N. C. April 1, 1819.

- A—Athenaeum Society, Betsey Alderson, Joshua Alexander, Henry Alley.
- B—Solomon Bragg, Ezra Baker, B. Barney, James Brown, Jacob A. Blackwell, Benjamin Braddy, Silvester Bates, Eleanor Byrnes, Thomas Bruckert, Edward Bonner.
- C—Edward Coleman, Samuel Cherry 2, Samuel Collins, Henry M. Cook, George H. Congleton 2, Jeremiah Cherry, D—Lewis Dickinson.
- E—William Eskola.
- F—Wm. Franka.
- G—Goram & Jones 3, Franklin Goram.
- Mr. Gallagher, James Guyot 2, Edward Gunn, Leisha Gardner, Lydia Gunkler.
- H—Micah Humphrey, Edward Hoell, Jonathan Havens, Henry Harrison, Wm Hunt, John Hunter, James Hamilton, S. Las Hindren, Mary A. Holmes.
- J—David Johnson, James Jasper, Elias Jesper, Richard Jesper.
- K—Joseph King, Ann Keath.
- L—Samuel Lawton 2, Benj Lewis 3, Thomas Lindor, Wm. Lanair, Robert Lanair, John Lee.
- M—Thomas Matthews, John Mayo, Winifred Morgan, John Mills, M. Mordecai, John McCool, John Myers 3.
- N—Wallace Nelson 2, James Nicher, son.
- O—Stephen Owens, Owen Owens, John Osborn.
- P—Moses Pallengall, Everett Pugh 2, William Phillips, Johnathan Price 2, Lew is I. Patterson, Sooky Pearce.
- R—John H Reed 6, Joel Reynolds, Thomas Robbins, Thomas Reed, John Richardson 2.
- S—Charlotte Smithy, Winifred B. Shute, George Sergeant 3, Peter Smith Warren Seely, Mary Spring 2, Jesse Swanner, P. D. Seymore Mary Sater.
- T—Elixa Telfear 3, Hugh Telfear, David Thomson, Wm. Tensall.
- W—Wm. Vines, James Vail 2, Wm. White, Thomas White 2, Reuben Whitehead 2, Henry G. Wain, Honor Wood, Jas War, Ma thew Wright, Beverley Walcott Windsor White, Sarah Wilson, Susan Wilson.

JAMES AVENT, P. M.

125L3w201

The following valuable family Medicines are constantly kept for sale at J. Wheeler Jr. Store.

Dr. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS.

Dr. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS!!!

Dr. RELFE'S AROMATIC FEMALE PILLS, for obstructions, &c. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, unless when pregnant, at which time they must not be taken.—Price 2 1/2.

Dr. RELFE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, for indigestion, bilious affections, &c.

Dr. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, a certain remedy for sick head ache, though of years standing.

Dr. RELFE'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC PILLS, a most excellent medicine.

ALBION CORN PLASTER. This Plaster cures the Corn without pain, though considered incurable for years.

Dr. HUNTER'S celebrated PILLS.

HUNTER'S INJECTION POWDERS.

and Dr. HUNTER'S CREAM.

live and cure of Venereal complaints, even when all other medicines has failed. Description of symptoms, together with full directions, so that any person may cure themselves, without a doctor, accompany each packet. Price one dollar each.

None of the above Medicines are genuine unless signed "W. T. CONWAY." An ever lasting health procured by the Pamphlet of many extraordinary cures, may be had of the Agents gratis.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 13, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8 west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, in range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January, 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 8—8, 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section townships, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

March 24 1Jan. 901

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Comptroller's Office,

March 25th, 1819.

WHEREAS, by the act entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed the 3d of the present month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, as to the continuance and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter; And whereas some misunderstanding may arise as to the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation.

This is to notify all whom it may concern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the hon- the Secretary of War, under date of 23d inst.) will be required to accompany the applications for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS,

Second Comptroller.

Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till the 1st of September next.

Information Wanted.

If Mr. George McKay, merchant of Baltimore, who was at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 3rd Jan. last, and supposed to have left said place, by the way of Raleigh and Tarboro' for Washington, and has a long been heard of since. Any information that may lead to the discovery of the above named person, will be thankfully received by his family and friends. (Address by mail) to Capt. S. H. Welch, Washington, N. C. or E. M. Miccus, merchant, Baltimore.

10th April.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer will please insert the above two weeks in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payments to this office.

In and up leave North Carolina to a day, if any person or persons have any objections, let them make them now, or ever after said date.

30th March 1819—

Roanoke and Canal.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly, of North Carolina, passed in the year 1813, Commissioners were appointed to receive subscriptions, for the purpose of connecting the Roanoke and Pamlico Rivers by a navigable Canal.

Now in pursuance of the said Act, the Commissioners hereby give notice, that Books to receive subscriptions, will be opened at the following places and periods, and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Washington, on Thursday the 25th of March 1819, under the direction of the Commissioners.

At Williamston, on Monday the 29th of March 1819, under the direction of Samuel Hyman, Edward Yellowly, Gerard Yarrish, Joshua Robeson, jr. and Jesse Jones.

In Hyde County, on Monday the 29th March 1819, under the direction of Thomas Singleton, Thomas Spencer, Benjamin Selby, John Selby, jr. and William Hill.

At Newbern on Monday the 29th day of March 1819, under the direction of John Stanley, John P. Daves, William Gaston, Richard D. Spaight and Asa Jones.

In Pitt County, on Monday, the 29th March 1819, under the direction of Oliver Printz, Robert Williams, Ivey Foreman, Behner Bush and Alexander Evans.

In Edgecombe County on Monday the 29th of March, under the direction of Edmund McNair, James Baulie, Spencer D. Cotton, Joseph Bell, David Barnes and Peter Evans.

In Halifax, on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of William Smith, Col. John Alston, Hutchins, G. Burton, Robert Jones, Cadwallader Jones, William Amy, Joseph Branch, and David Clark.

In Bertie County, on Monday, the 29th March, under the direction of William Lee Gray, E. A. Rhodes, John S. Bryan, George L. Ryan, George Outlaw, Benjamin B. Hunter, and Joseph Bryan.

In Warren County, on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of Philman Hawkins, Kemp Plummer, Robert Hill Jones and others.

In Granville County on Monday the 29th March under the direction of William Hawkins, Daniel Jones and others.

In Franklin County, on Monday, the 29th March under the direction of John D. Hawkins, John J. Inge and others.

In Nash County, on Monday the 29th March under the direction of Peter Arrington, Samuel Westray, James Hilliard, Henry A. Donaldson and George Boddy.

At Raleigh, on Monday, the 29th of day March, under the direction of John Branch, William Boylan, Gen. Calvin Jones, Sharad Haywood, and Charles L. Hinton.

In Caswell County, on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of Bartlett Yancy, Bedford Brown, Romulus Saunders and others.

In North Hampton County, on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of Henry Boone, Henry Abington, and others.

In Person County, on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of Richard Atkinson, Samuel Dickens, Thomas Webb and others.

In Rockingham County, on Monday the 29th March, under the direction of William Bethel, Nathaniel Scales, junior and others.

In Orange County, on Monday the 29th March under the direction of Duncan Cameron, Aarchibald B. Murphy, George E. Badger, James Mebane and Thomas Rufin.

The books will be kept open, until the 1st day of the ensuing June; at which time they will be closed and forwarded to the Commissioners in the town of Washington.

By the Commissioners.

THOMAS TROTTER,

JAMES O. K. WILLIAMS,

WILLIAM A. BLOUNT,

THOMAS W. BLACKLEDGE,

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star and Milton Intelligencer will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, for four weeks; and forward their accounts to Thomas W. Blackledge at Washington, by whom they will be promptly liquidated.

Bonnets and Hats.

EDWARD QUIN has for sale, a few new fashioned Ladies black Bonnets, also some white Hats with large brims, and some black ones of a fine quality, con- signed to him by the schooner Rising Sun from N York, arrived on the 31st ult. who he offers for sale on moderate terms, for Cash.

Washington, April 2d, 1819.

THOSE who have open accounts with me of the preceding year, are respectfully invited to close them.

H. McCULLOUGH.

12th Feb. 1819. 11 16

DANDY'S WHAT?

- A Dandy's what? a funny compound
Of various wares and leather;
A reel in shirt, of level photos'd—
A sort of stuffed leather.
- A Dandy's what? a walking cane,
With twenty-two joints on;
A pismire, nearly cut in twain—
Two handspikes with two boots on.
- A Dandy's what? a minute glass,
That's smallest in the middle;
A bust of time—a spire of grass—
A broken bellied fiddle.
- A Dandy's what? a brainless elf,
Devoid of sense or reason;
A thing that loveth but himself—
A corn stalk out of season.
- A Dandy's what? a weed that grows
And withers in a night sir;
A Yankee ghost to scare the crows,
When in a field they light sir.
- A Dandy's what? a pair of tongs—
A Jemmy Linkum Feeder;
A thing that squeaketh simple songs—
An egg upon a needle.
- A Dandy's what? a poker flat—
A thing that loves to strut sir;
A barber's pole beneath a hat—
A white poke, with one gut sir.
- A Dandy's what? a petticoat
Upon a pair of shares, sir;
A beardless sort of nanny goat—
A worm with ass's ears sir.
- A Dandy's what? a thing whose foot
The ground most gently touches;
A strangled toad—a Frenchman's boot—
A weasel upon crutches.
- A Dandy's what? a grinning ape—
A sorry kind of monkey;
A thing that has no real shape—
A stupid half starv'd donkey.
- A Dandy's what? a sapling tree,
Without a single bough sir;
A jointless limb above the knee—
Like th' fore-leg of a cow sir.
- A Dandy's what? no more I'll sing
About the "tribe of Dan,"
A Dandy's like most ev'ry thing,
Except a fellow man, sir.

BOSTON BARD.

ORIGINAL WIT AND REPARTEE.

Several years since two Indian Chiefs were making a tour through some of the United States.—They arrived in Philadelphia; and during their stay, a gentleman invited them to dine at his house, where a large and fashionable party were assembled. At dinner one of the sons of the forest, observing some mustard on the table, and after eyeing it awhile intently, admiring its colour, and revolving in his mind its probable pleasant qualities, took a large spoonful into his mouth—he instantly felt its effects, but his presence of mind and fortitude sufficient to swallow it, notwithstanding it forced tears into his eyes. His brother chief observing the tears, enquired 'why he was crying?' he answered, 'because I was thinking of the virtues of my father who was slain in battle.' The company knowing the cause of his tears, with difficulty suppressed their laughter. He now, however, watched his tawny brother in the hope of seeing him caught in the same trap. In a few minutes he saw his wishes fulfilled, for his companion took the same quantity, and it was productive of the effects. He instantly enquired why he was crying? The other promptly answered, 'because you were not killed when your father was!'

Old Magazine.

FANCY PICTURES.

In a convivial assembly, some of the company questioning, whether the little hamlet of Auburn, in the county of Westmeath, was really the subject of Dr. Goldsmith's Deserted Village, and a doubt arising from the circumstance of the doctor's not having been actually on the spot when he composed that pathetic piece, an old Irish gentleman present, with the zeal of a warm defender of his country's right of honor, exclaimed, "Why gentlemen, was Milton actually in hell when he wrote his Paradise Lost?"

ROOT AND BRANCH.

Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast to which she invited all her relations. At one of these family meetings she drank their health adding, "What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from one root!" but observing Jack Spencer laugh, insisted on knowing what occasioned his mirth, and pro-

ceeded to observe, "Why, then, madam, said he, I was thinking how much more of a root you would flourish, if the root of your ground."

ANECDOTE.

The following is a fact which has been observed. It is not at all a matter to over the self sufficiency of man, and elevate the other creatures of the earth, to some participation in his dignity. Such anecdotes ought to be remembered and collected. There are hundreds on the same subject—all tending to show a wonderful attachment of dogs to small children. It is even a fact confirmed by much observation, that this attachment diminishes with the helplessness of the child. We knew of dogs that have successively transferred their affections, from one child to another through a large family; always adhering in foul weather and in fair, to the youngest—sleeping by it—playing with it—and guarding it forever, with something more than a brute, consciousness of its helpless dependence. These anecdotes are delightful to people of all ages & conditions—old and young, the simple and the wise; and volumes might be produced were they collected in season, of anecdotes, each almost miraculous in itself, but mutually confirming and establishing each other. But they are generally passed over, only talked about in a limited circle; and when recorded, have lost all that circumstantial character, which stamps fidelity upon a story.

The fact is as follows: During the late ceremonies, in honor of General Jackson, an unfortunate little girl, incapable of taking care of herself, got among the crowd, and was separated from the servants that attended it. Inquiry was made, in all directions, but to no purpose. The day passed off night came and no tidings were heard of it. At length it happened that two gentlemen whose walk had led them some distance from the city, between one & 2 o'clock that night were furiously attacked by two dogs. These animals seemed neither vicious nor mischievous, but exhibited a certain whining, anxious manner, that I know to be peculiar to themselves when they would excite you follow them. One of the gentlemen proposed to examine into the cause of this, but the other refused for some time; thinking it too romantic, or childish to hunt for an adventure, on such a slight invitation. But the other persisted; they followed the dogs, and were conducted to a sort of quagmire, where the little girl was found nearly suffocated, and completely exhausted, with her struggling and crying. Thus was she saved by the providential agency of two dogs.

How many such events as this takes place in families—but to be forgotten. It is unpardonable. They are humble lessons, it is true, but they are worth all the homilies that ever were written.—What a volume might be made, if every well attested fact of this nature, was preserved—one with which the Christian and Philanthropist would be fortified, and the unbeliever—the cold, phlegmatic philosopher, who dares not feel and therefore cannot reason—would be confounded.

This knowledge, that the very animals—the wolves of the forest (for dogs are little less than wolves, domesticated) should be tamed into such subjection; quickened with such intelligence; rendered so useful, and so affectionate, made to be our best protectors in peril; the guardians and play fellows of our children; given to minister in the inscrutable agencies of heaven—should be a panoply of adamant to the good man, and must be a confusion to the wicked. A collection of such anecdotes, would be, though humble, one to which we might appeal, in honesty and simplicity with more confidence, than to the most sublime speculations on morality. It would be an armory whence, even the weak and foolish, might draw invincible weapons which must overthrow the strong holds of fallacy, though defended by the mightiest engines.

It is, indeed, delightful to dwell on such themes. The "half reasoning elephant," and the sagacious dog, may well provoke a smile, when we hear the profound distinctions repeated, which are known, so universally, to exist between the reason of man, and the instinct of the brute.

Balt. Fed. Rep.

Communicated.

THE INDIANS.

The success of the experiment now making to civilize the Indians, meets very opportunely the peaceful and philanthropic sentiments which are rapidly diffusing themselves among people of every sect and nation. A bill lately before Congress providing for efficient measures being taken to civilize the Indians, was laid aside only for the want of time to mature its provisions and arrange its details, but intelligent members of Congress (among whom there was little or no division of sentiment) say it will unquestionably be adopted at the next session. At the late Vir-

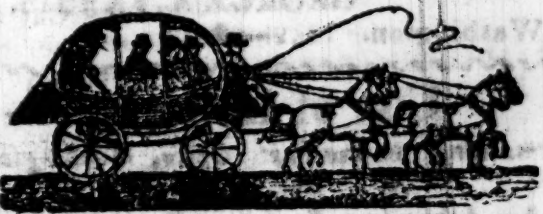
ginia conference of the Methodist Church at Oxford, Bishop Roberts brought the subject under consideration, and before Gen. Jones's account of the Cherokee school, originally published in the Raleigh Register, and afterwards in the cause of the poor Indians, with his accustomed eloquence and zeal. The conference with one voice expressed the same sentiments, but it was decided, that the business of civilizing the Indians, to be systematically and effectively conducted, ought to originate in the General Conference to be held at Baltimore. The subject will there be again brought up, and measures will no doubt result important to the cause of human happiness. Other societies, professing the religion of the Prince of Peace, are also feelingly alive to the importance of ameliorating the condition of the latter to persecuted and unhappy sons of the Forest; and the time cannot certainly be far distant when, to use the figurative language of scripture, the wilderness shall blossom as the rose.

EDUCATION.

It is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no claim destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave.—At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once, grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage! vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes.

Millon Int.

North-Carolina Stages.



NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public, that he in conjunction with Capt. Wm. Scott of Raleigh, has established a
NEW LINE OF STAGES
from this place through to Raleigh; to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh (by way of Tarborough) on Sundays and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

ALSO,

A REGULAR

LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat; runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time—with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these routs. The Tarborough Rout commences on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1819.

D. KING.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1818.

The Editors of the Charleston Times; Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L. & T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish the above once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this Office for collection.

Negroes for Sale.

A person wishes to sell a Negro woman and her child about two years old and a girl about twelve. They are all likely, family negroes, of good character, are offered for sale, only to enable the owner to procure others, better suited to his purposes.
Apply to the
18th March 1819—1199

PRINTER.

BLANK

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading, neatly printed in the Letter form; Common d. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels, (Registered and Enrolled); Attachment & Bonds; Warrant; Seamen's Articles, &c. for sale at this office.

Printing in general neatly executed at this Office

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Elias Howell, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Elias Howell, to present them for payment within the time required by an Act of Assembly, entitled "an Act concerning proving of Wills and granting letters of Administration and to prevent frauds in the management of immoveable estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by operation of the said Act.

DELIHAH HOWELL, Executor.

Washington, 26th March, 1819—11198.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows: viz:

At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of
Township No. 12 in range 18 19 20
17 & 18 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18 17 18 19
61 19 20
21 10 11 16 17 18
20 10

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of
Townships No. 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20
in range 4
17 18 19 20 2
17 18 2
17 1

At Cahaba, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of
Township No. 12 in ranges 9 10
7 7 8 9 10 11
6 7 8 9 10 11
5 10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818,

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U States, will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th February, 1818, entitled "an act making provisions for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of
Townships No. 26 to 32 inclusive and fractional townships 33
48 to 52 and } 20
fractional township 52 }
48 to 52 21 22 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of
Townships 48 to 55 inclusive in ranges 24 & 25
48 to 50 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of
Townships 31 to 54 inclusive in ranges 11 & 12
51 to 56 13
53 to 56 14 & 15

excepting the land which have been, or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office July 22—1may